

HOWARD HOUSE,

DUCK.—200 pieces heavy, a superior article—
—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.
2w

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1836.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 19, 1836.

Gen. Jackson has abundant cause of gratitude for the events of his birth-day week; and the pickled pack of patriots, equal cause of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. Why should not Mr. Clay, as in 1832, offer a resolution requiring the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer? What is the "Asiatic" to the Democratic "scourge"? What the "pestilence that walks in darkness," to public opinion that "wasteth at noon-day"? Never was there a cabal of political rabblers so utterly profligate, and so condignly punished. The Sirocco of public sentiment has scathed them like the lightnings of heaven. They have lived to see every unhallowed hope blasted, every evil intent frustrated, every treasonable plot discovered. They have lived to see the nation's choice and the people's champion triumph over all their machinations. They have lived to see the objects of their constant malignity elevated to the first places of honor in the gift of power. They are spared only as monuments of a nation's wrath, to be consigned, not to oblivion, but to infamy. They have served the devil for seven long years, and now their apprenticeship is out, he has given them the shirt of Nessus for their freedom suit. Had they served their country with half the zeal they have their master, she would not "have left them naked to their enemies"—and as it is, she might bestow a certain nameless "coat," out of mere charity. With all their frailties and their faults, I must accord them two equivocal virtues—constancy and consistency. They were constant in their diabolical malignity, without one "compunctions visiting of conscience;" consistent in their course of profligacy, without once deviating into the path of virtue. And yet with all their sins upon their heads, I trust that they may yet have this one consoling reflection,—that they did not, could not, succeed!

"Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well
When our deep plots do all: This should teach us,
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

House.—In the North Carolina Election, they decided by a majority of 16, not to receive any further evidence.—This is a sure indication of the result in favor of Newland.

REIS EFFENDI.

A husband gained and a father found.—On Sunday evening last, a fine, fat little anonymous baby, a few weeks old, was deposited and left in the hall of a boarding house No 128 Anthony street, New York. The mistress of the house took the bantling in charge, and the boarders made themselves merry at each others' expense, touching its paternity, but without the least suspicion that as regarded one of their number, their jokes were too true to be laughed at. On Monday morning the master of the house took the child to the office of the commissioners of the Alms House, but the proper officer not being in attendance, he agreed to return at a subsequent hour to give his testimony to the facts in the case. At the time appointed he made his appearance, accompanied by one of his boarders, named John James, who had acknowledged himself the father of the child, and informed the commissioner of the residence of its mother—John being unable to give satisfactory security for the support of the child, proposed to settle the matter by making a wife of its mother.—No objections being made to this arrangement, the two were joined together in holy matrimony, and the mother with the little responsibility in her arms, wended her way to the lodgings of her lawful protector.

We have received from Messrs Otis, Broaders & Co. the first volume of the "Works of Byron," published by Dearborn, N. Y., the whole to be comprised in six volumes. This edition will embrace all the writings of the noble poet, prose and verse, and be, when completed, the publisher says, the most perfect one extant. The style of printing is neat and compact, and the binding strong and handsome. The work is to be embellished with handsome engravings, a specimen of which is in the first volume. Dearborn has become quite a popular publisher by the neatness and taste displayed in the mechanical department of his reprints, as well as by the exhibition of good judgment in the selection of his copies. Messrs O., B. & Co. are his general agents in New England.

Sad Accident.—Two daughters of Dr. Chrystie, of New York, aged 8 and 13 years, were severely injured on Tuesday, by the explosion of a flask of gunpowder, with which they were playing near a hot stove in the kitchen. The younger was cut with a part of the copper from her eye to her under jaw. The elder had her arm broken just above the wrist; and the wrist itself dislocated; and the hand was so dreadfully injured as to render the amputation of the thumb immediately necessary.

A Petition has been forwarded to Albany, headed by Col. Stone of New-York, praying for a law, making it a misdemeanor for an editor to copy an article from any newspaper within that State, without giving due credit therefor. We wish Congress would take up the subject—it is of as much importance as their general business this session.

The New Bedford Gazette uses up its cotemporary, the Mercury, to the last atom. We dislike one thing, however, in the Gazette, and that is spelling its opponent's name thus—Benjamin Lindsey, instead of Benjamin Lindsey—it is a poor trick, and rightly belongs to the opposition—we hope the Democrats will allow them all the advantage of it.

Mr Wallack, the best melo-dramatic actor in the world, the English critics say, is now performing at the Tremont. He will probably remain until after the Jewess is produced, which will, we expect, exceed every thing in the way of dramatic splendor ever witnessed in America before. We shall notice it again to-morrow.

The Whigs of Richmond, Va. gave Ex-Senator Tyler and Senator Leigh a public dinner on the 19th inst.—the one for resigning, and the other for not resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate. This is pretty fair.

Memorable.—This day (23d March) completes exactly one third of a year since sleighing commenced, during which period there has not been a day that sleighs have not run, in this vicinity, says the Worcester Spy.

The Ladies of Bangor received \$1,500 at their late fair, held for charitable purposes.

New strides in the Whig policy of "regulating" trades by securing GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE to the most interested in special legislative acts; which acts confer upon the aristocracy several privileges, not one of which is secured by general law to the rest of the community, although equal rights are promised by our constitution, and the right to obtain advantages, or particular privileges, distinct from those of the community, is by it expressly denied.

Mr Editor.—The petitioners for the ten million bank have asked the government to run the State in debt five millions of dollars—to put this debt into the shape of bonds, and to give these bonds to the Banking company in exchange for five millions of dollars worth of stock in the company, valuing the shares at par. If the government grant the petition (which heaven forbid), this monster of a banking company will enjoy five privileges, not one of which is secured by general laws to the rest of the community.

1st. The privilege of being a corporation and wielding the powers peculiar to corporations for the pursuit of TRADE and purposes of gain. This exempts them from the general laws in regard to associations for purposes of trade.

2. The privilege of being exempt from the operation of the general laws of property, so far as individual liability for partnership debts, beyond the amount contributed, is concerned.

3d. The privilege (which this and other banking companies will enjoy to the entire exclusion of all other companies and all citizens,) of issuing notes for circulation as currency.

4th. The privilege of having the State government a limited co-partner with them in the trade of banking.

5th. The privilege of borrowing five millions of dollars of the government to form a capital on which to trade for the joint profit of the government and the company.

To obtain these two last privileges will be new and dangerous strides. Formerly trading companies (except banks) were liable for their partnership debts to the full amount of their private property, in the same manner as citizens are. The northern legislatures incorporated manufacturing companies, who embarked immense amounts of capital in the manufacture of goods, under the expectation of securing the government patronage of the Federal Union. In consequence of their clamors, Congress extended over them such enormous patronage that there were too many competitors in the scramble, and millions of dollars were sunk here in unprofitable speculations. To relieve themselves as much as possible, their influence was exerted to change the policy of the State; and the policy in regard to the liability of trading corporations for their debts was remodelled, so as to put them on a par with banking companies in this respect. This was the first great stride of trading companies. Not content with the powers and privileges given them by the State government for concentrating capital for purposes of gain—not content with the government patronage of the Federal Union—they demanded exemption from the liabilities for debt imposed on all other partnership associations. Although a limited co-partnership law (which would have secured equal privileges in this respect to all citizens,) was refused, yet these trading companies secured the privilege for themselves to the exclusion of other citizens.

Now a further stride is attempted; and a huge banking company is pushed forward to pave the way to grants of new privileges, and the enjoyment of government patronage and favors, in a new shape. The State Government is asked to be the first to lend its credit to the amount of five millions of dollars to a trading company, established for the banking business. If this is granted, the private property of THE PEOPLE is mortgaged to redeem the debt, and pay the interest. In the second place, to become a limited co-partner in the trade, in consequence of which it must stake its five millions on the risk of reaping its share of profits, not only on the circulation of the notes issued for currency, but also on the banking operations of the company. Is the legislature ready to extend government patronage in the same manner to all other trading companies?—to loan the credit of the government, (and to mortgage the people's private property in this way,) to all trading companies, who, in consideration of privileges not secured to the rest of the community, will offer to pay the government a bonus, and divide profits with it—even if it can make or borrow money, and raise a revenue by the step?

It has been truly remarked, in the "Exposition" accompanying the memorial for the ten million bank, that the support derived by the trading community from loans of capital in the form of money, made by banks, is very small compared with the aid derived from loans of capital, in the form of merchandise, made by merchants and traders. Now, if the legislature should incorporate a trading company with a large capital, say an East India or European Company, for a long term of years, should give them the exclusive privilege of the currency, lend them several millions of dollars, in the shape of a State debt bearing four per cent. interest, to be sold to Dutchmen and Englishmen, and enter into the East India or European trade, by taking stock in the company to the amount of ten millions of dollars, sharing the profits with the most respectable and enterprising merchants, there is little doubt that a great deal of money might be made—particularly if the author of the "Exposition" were President or Vice President of the monster. If the company paid a bonus of only \$100,000 per cent, and the profits on the capital invested were only 8 per cent. per annum, the State would raise an annual revenue of HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. But will our State Government prostitute its authority by creating such a trading corporation, for the purpose of borrowing money or raising revenue, and by securing its patronage to them, under the pretence of regulating the currency—preventing failures and over-tradings—or alleviating pressures in the money market? It has as much constitutional power to do this as to grant the petition of the memorialists.

There is little doubt that if the State Government would mortgage the people's private property (paying only a very low interest), put the money thus obtained from foreigners into all the important trades pursued in, and best adapted to the resources of this State, with the "most respectable and enterprising" merchants, bankers, ship owners, manufacturers, whale and mackerel catchers, as co-partners and directors, immense sums of money might be made by the State and its co-partners. If it is good policy to charter trading companies clothed with privileges for dealing in money, and protected by government patronage, then it is still better policy to charter trading companies for dealing in merchandise. For the "support" is more direct and more effective. Get merchandise (articles wanted for use and consumption) in the joint credit of the State and its co-partners, put it into the hands of the directors of these companies and let them loan this "foreign" capital in the form of merchandise to the trading community on credit, and the "support" will be immense compared with that derived from loans of money. For the Banking companies only loan capital in the form of money, to enable traders to invest it in another form, that of goods; but other trading companies will loan the goods themselves, and thus foreign capital may be obtained in a more direct manner. This is the avowed object of the paper system; to substitute credit for specie, and exchange the specie for merchandise, and thus economize in the use of a "dead capital," is the end of that system. The derangement in the currency attendant upon this mistaken economy is entirely overlooked by enthusiasts. According to the views of these men, a debased coin, if it be redeemable in the standard of value, is the *ne plus ultra* of currency, and the more valuable it is, the greater the economy, and the benefits of the system!

As the Federal Legislature is withdrawing the government patronage of the Union from the manufacturing companies of the North, they will now be on the alert to secure the patronage of the State governments. A better stepping stone than the new privileges required by the ten million monster, could not possibly be secured. Manufacturing companies will next come forward to get loans of the State credit and induce the State government to become co-partners with them in their business. The precedent of the five million mortgage will be quoted as entitling them to the bounty and patronage of the State in the same manner. The people of Massachusetts will be charged to the car of moneyed corporations. Other States may incorporate other kinds of trading companies. New-York, and South Carolina and Louisiana, if they could only be got under Whig power, would charter their huge importing and exporting companies, and at last Congress may come forward and create a few monsters to "check and regulate" the business of State institutions, and to make their promissory notes "sound as specie."

We protest against this use of GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE for the regulation of trade, or for the direction of private activity in the business concerns of life. It will lead to struggles between the States, as to which shall be long the monopoly of certain branches of trade. We beg our friends to consider the questions which have now arisen. We see Pennsylvania struggling for the circulation, not only within her own limits, but in other States. She threatens all who talk of prohibiting the circulation of the

bills of her chartered companies, with retaliatory measures; and tells her own banks that as soon as they aid the General Government in suppressing small bills, their charters are forfeited! The new bank is to deal in merchandise, and who knows but that it may monopolize the whole wheat or tobacco-crop for purposes of gain?

The question whether the States can exert their government patronage for the regulation of trade in money and merchandise, MUST BE SETTLED. The idea of creating immense moneyed corporations, clothed with privileges not secured to the rest of the community, and armed with State credit, backed by mortgages on the private property of the whole people—to do those things which the State governments were not created to effect, and that, too, for the private interest of the few—the most aristocratic—is too monstrous to be contemplated. State governments may pledge their credit and borrow money to pay the expenses of administering the government, and protecting the people; but they have no right to borrow money and pledge their credit, to be loaned out to particular traders, or trading companies, however large the bonus they may secure for the privilege. The Whigs are playing a deep game with their financiering schemes. "That which the ancients obtained by war," wrote Helvetius to Montesquieu, "our moderns get with more certainty by FINANCING. It is only the means that make any variety." Never was truth more plainly told. The modern means is to swindle by complicated laws for public finance and the regulation of trade. One part of the people is fraudulently, but peaceably, plundered for the benefit of the aristocracy. The ancient method was open plunder, by force of arms. Moderns swindle the law. The ancients plundered "barbarians," i. e. foreigners, at the risk of life and some treasure.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Morning Post:
Boston, 24th March, 1836.
Sir: I observe in your paper of this morning a statement that a correspondence has taken place between the editor of the Boston Advocate and myself. I say nothing of the improbability of such an occurrence. It is sufficient for me to state that I never had the conversation of a word with the individual referred to, and never wrote him a word in my life. I am, Sir, Your Ob't Serv't
GEORGE LUNT.

The Electoral Ticket.—We continue to receive daily evidences of the popularity of the nominations made by the Legislative Convention. The last Barnstable Patriot says—

"We published in our paper of the 9th instant, the Presidential Electoral Ticket, which was nominated at a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature on the 3d instant. We are happy to receive assurances from various sources, upon which we can rely, that the gentlemen nominated to represent this Congressional District will receive the entire support of the Democracy of the District."

Destructive Fires occurred in New York on Wednesday morning. The first broke out near the corner of Charlton and Hudson streets, and destroyed on the latter street Nos 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, and 271—on Charlton street, No 93, and slightly injured 95.

At about 10 o'clock, a brick building in the rear of the Phenix Soap Factory, 42 Charles street, occupied by Christopher Preswick, as a turpentine factory, was entirely destroyed.

The steamer Free Trade, Capt. Young, on her passage from Augusta to Savannah, on Monday of last week, burst one of her boilers, by which the Captain and a colored man was killed, and two colored men so badly scalded that they have since died. The steambot was much injured, while the tow-boats containing the cotton, escaped without injury. She was taken to Savannah by the steamer Forester.

The rumor of insubordination on board the Delaware 74, at Norfolk, arose from the fact that several of the crew had threatened violence on the junior officers, after they were discharged. Some of the miscreants attempted to put their threats into execution, but the officers being armed, promptly defended themselves and frustrated their attempts.

An Errata with a Vengeance.—The Philadelphia Transcript publishes the following errata for a piece of poetry contained in a previous number:—
"For 'penic'd story,' read 'penal'd story's.' Line 6.
For 'meanest hint,' read 'meanest hind.' Sonnet 7, line 6, for 'have stole,' read 'have stol'n.' Line 7, for 'famed Barnassas,' read 'famed Parnassas.' 13, for 'And never-fading, not,' &c., read 'And not,' &c. 11, for 'wreath,' read 'wreath.'"

Frenzy.—The editor of the Richmond Whig "prays" that an accidental spark or flash of Heaven's lightning may speedily consume the residence of the President to the ground. Of course he is desirous of seeing the President consumed with the building.

Mr G. R. Fall, editor of the Mississippi, and A. R. Johnson, editor of the Clinton (Miss.) Gazette, have been talking about fighting a duel; but the latter did not like the ground selected by the former, and so the affair has ended for the present. We suppose Mr J. wanted a softer spot to fall on.

Some very judicious and well timed remarks upon the "Apotheosis" of the Woods, from a highly esteemed correspondent, are upon the First Page of this paper.

It has been reported that Mr Webster's return to Boston at this time, is for the purpose of defending some of the implicated banks, but we presume it is a mistake.

Arkansas.—It is said that a portion of the inhabitants of Arkansas, are taking measures to separate themselves from the Territory, and from the United States, and to unite themselves with Texas.

Two men, named Harlow and Bartlett, who were arrested at Portland on suspicion of having passed counterfeit five dollar bills on the Kenduskeag Bank, have been set at liberty, for want of evidence against them.

The Pennsylvania, speaking of the enormous premium paid for boxes at the Wood benefit, says—
"We knock under to Bostonians. Philadelphia never boils up at this rate."

Senator Dickey, of Pennsylvania, has got his cholera up upon being accused of treachery in voting for the \$35,000,000 Bank, and written a letter as long as your arm in self vindication.

We would call the attention of the members of the Legislature, and of the public generally, to the able communication in this day's paper relative to the TEN MILLION BANK.

The steamboat line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, commenced its trips on Monday last—on that day three hundred and eight passengers arrived at Baltimore.

Pennsylvania has added five millions to the capital stock of the Girard Bank—thus, in less than a month, increasing her bank capital forty millions of dollars.

The Woods opened to a crowded house at the Park on Monday night. Boxes are engaged, says the Sun, for a fortnight in advance.

The members of the Executive Council of Upper Canada have all resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, March 24.—In the Senate, the bill to establish the Taunton Branch Railroad Corporation, was read a second time and indefinitely postponed.

In the House—Abolition of Capital Punishment. Mr Rantoul moved that the bill to abolish Capital Punishments be taken from the orders of the day and passed to be engrossed, which was agreed to by a vote of 156 to 153. The bill, on its passage to a third reading was amended by striking out the several sections relating to Murder and Arson. Mr Boyd, of Boston, submitted two other amendments, which were to strike out sections 3 and 5, relating to the crimes of rape and the punishment by civil death.

After a short debate, the question was taken on each amendment; the first to strike out the 3d section relating to rape, was decided in the negative by a vote of 235 to 194.

The second, to strike out the punishment of civil death was adopted, and the question then recurred to passing the bill to be engrossed.

Mr Brigham moved an order, that the Supreme Judicial Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all the crimes mentioned in this act, which was adopted.

The bill then passed to be engrossed, yeas 237, nays 171—a majority of 66; the majority on passing the bill to a third reading, was 63.—*Merc.*

CONGRESS.

Monday, March 21.—In the Senate, Mr Rives presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, instructing their Senators to vote for expunging from the Journal of the Senate certain resolutions censuring the conduct of President Jackson in removing the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States. Laid on the table.

Mr Buchanan laid on the table certain resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators to vote for the bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the States in proportion to the number of the representatives of each in the House of Representatives; also, instructing them to vote for judicious and liberal appropriations for fortifications for the permanent defence of the country.

Mr Benton's expunging resolutions were then taken up. Mr Benton addressed the Senate in a speech of great length in support of his resolutions. After which, Executive business was taken up until the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the memorial of the Baltimore Trades' Union, praying Congress to enact a law to limit the hours of labor, by those employed on the public works, to ten hours a day, coming up as the unfinished business, after a short debate it was laid on the table, yeas 101.

The House rescinded the special order for this day, in order to receive petitions, resolutions and reports from standing committees—a large number of which were accordingly presented, referred, &c.

Mr Cambreleng, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to regulate the deposits of the money of the United States in certain local banks. Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claim of the Bank of the United States in relation to their claim for damages on account of the protested bill of exchange, drawn on the French Government, &c.

Mr Cambreleng, by direction of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union should be discharged from the consideration of the bill repealing the 14th section of the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, which authorizes the notes of the Bank to be received in payment of the debts of the United States. The consideration of the motion was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr Patton reported a bill to authorize the admission of Arkansas into the Union, and for the establishment of a District Court of the U. S. therein.

The charge against Mr Christy, at New Orleans, of enlisting men and levying war upon Mexico, has been dismissed.

Mrs Hamblin's benefit to-night at the Lion. She deserves a full house.

Southern Papers.—The steam packet William Gibbons arrived early this forenoon, bringing Charleston papers to Saturday afternoon.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

It is stated in the Charleston papers, on the authority of letters from Picolata, that the three branches of the army of Florida were expected to concentrate on the 15th inst.

The ship Martha, Capt. Groaton, from Charleston, for Havre, on the 30th Dec. in lat. 36 36, lon. 60 30, in a violent gale from S. W. lost overboard the following seamen: Charles Monroe, an American; Edward Hooper, and Englishman, and Lucas Martinez, a Spaniard.

Several attempts have been made to fire the city of Charleston, one of which took effect early in the morning of Friday last, in a wood house in Broad street, four doors below Church street, occupied by John Markley, coach maker, which was destroyed. An adjoining house, occupied by Lee, a black barber, was blown up, by which two persons were severely injured.

The entire square north of the Charleston market, has been purchased for the sum of \$246,500 by Ker Boyce, Esq. the sum for which the land was bought by the city, a condition of the purchase being that no house shall be erected unless of brick or stone, and covered either with tile or slate.

From Texas.—The Natchez Courier of the 4th inst. states, that the advance of Santa Anna's forces, consisting of about three thousand and five hundred men, is marching upon San Antonio de Bexar; and that the report of hostilities by the Comanche Indians is unfounded. It appears that the Mexican government is preparing for a great effort against the Texans. A letter from Vera Cruz dated Feb. 26, states that the Mexican government has despatched an agent to the United States with authority and means to purchase two brigades of war. A brig, formerly of Philadelphia, called the Paragon, had been purchased and armed with 16 guns.

Latest from Havre.—The ship Rockingham, Capt. Dwyght, has arrived at Charleston from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th of February. The latest Paris date which we find is of the 13th, the same as was received at this port via Rochelle. In noting the arrival of the special message of the President, it is stated that it caused a rise of from thirty to forty per cent. on the rate of insurance.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New Orleans, March 7.—Steamer Geo. Collier, March 2d, passed the John Hancock 40 miles below New Madrid with a portion of the 6th U. S. Infantry on board; the regiment under command of Maj. B. Riley, left Jefferson barracks for Natchitoches, with orders to take positions on the western frontier, bordering on Texas.

Loss of Brig Susan.—The ship Humboldt arrived at Charleston from Havre, fell in, on the 9th inst. when in lat. 35 16, lon. 69, with the wreck of the brig Susan, of and from New York, for St Thomas, full of water, and her spars, rigging and boats all gone. The H. took from the wreck Capt Watlington, Mr Ridgway, a passenger, Mr Hains, the mate, and five seamen.

The forging shop, pertaining to the cutlery establishment of Messrs J. Russell & Co. in Greenfield, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. Insured at Hartford for \$4000.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, the 21st day of April next, to be observed as a public Fast Day, in that State.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, making every city, town or county responsible for any property destroyed by a mob.

The Journeymen House Carpenters, of Philadelphia, are about having a strike to obtain \$1.50 per day. Newark (N. J.) has become a city.

POLICE COURT.

"Then swift and get a wife to hug."—Such was the poet Burns's injunction to an archbishop, but it has been as faithfully obeyed by the laity—especially by the community thereof. Every decent man gets married at least once in his life-time; but some are so in temperate in their hymeneal zeal, as to get married a second time, before death divorces them from their first wives. About once a quarter we have an instance of this kind—but the last, and severest sample, came before the court yesterday afternoon, when George B. Gilman, arrested by Constable John Read, was arraigned for bigamy.

On the 19th of April, in 1819—as it stands recorded in a hymn-book, piously preserved—William Badger was joined in the holy bands of wedlock, to Miss Brown, by the late Rev Dr Morse, of Charlestown. Among the results of this union, were to use the words of one of the witnesses, "eight children, rising above one another like a pair of stairs, and an infant a year old," five of whom, with their mother, are now, and for more than a year past, have been inmates of the Charlestown Alms-House. Seeing his first family thus comfortably taken care of, Badger set about building up another generation—not of badgers, but of creatures of more inoffensive name—and to this end, under the assumed name of Gilman, wooed and wedded Miss Wheat, of this city—the ceremony being performed by the Rev Mr Ide, of the Federal Street Baptist Church, on the 3d of February last; but before the honeymoon had got through her last quarter, Mrs Gilman was informed that her new husband was paying very marked attention to another young lady—in short, he was actually "courting her," as that sort of nonsensical rigmarole is called. This discovery led to a general, but alas! a too late-in-the-day inquiry, respecting his "whereabouts" and character, and in a week or so Mrs Gilman found out that since her recent marriage to him, he had not only gone "a-courting," but had also continued his visits to his first love, and lawful wife, Mrs Badger, and his children, in the Charlestown Alms-House.

The fact being established by the keeper of the Alms-House, and witnesses to both marriages, Mr Badger, alias Gilman, was committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY. by Prof. Silliman.—Day Course—on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Evening Course—on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for either or all of the remaining Lectures of the Day Course, may be obtained at Hilliard, Gray & Co's, or at the door, at 53 cents each. epist m19

MARRIED.

At Brighton, by Rev Mr Austin, Mr John Greenwood, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Brooks, Esq.

At Newburyport, Mr Edwin Hervey, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth C. Horton.

At Milton, by Rev Mr Hutton, Mr William H. Cox, of Quincy, to Miss Louisa Dammann, eldest daughter of John Cox, Esq. of Dedham.

DIED.

In this city, Joanna, wife of Mr B. D. Leavitt. On Saturday last, Thomas Perkins, Esq., 72.

IMPORTATIONS.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN. Ship Courier, (at Holmes Hole)—1250 bbls oil, 500 bbls sperm oil, 200 pkgs bone

MALAGA. Brig Roxana—480 qr casks 16 bbls wine, 212 casks 604 boxes 247 lb raisins, 150 boxes lemons, 69 fruits

NEW ORLEANS. Ship H. Allen—298 bales cotton, 12 pkgs mdze, 1050 bbls flour.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, March 24.—ARRIVED.

Ship H. Allen, Wilson, New Orleans.

Brig Roxana, Banks, Malaga, 11th Feb.

Brig Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore.

Brig Wankin, Ryder, Philadelphia.

Brig Sylph, Atkins, Philadelphia.

Br sch Mary Jane, Ryder, St Johns, N.B.—70 chal. col.

Sch Hoosly, Varina, Baltimore.

Sch Paragon, Dyer, Portland.

Sch Dover Packet, Trelethen, Dover.

Sch Minerva, Sylvestre, Newburyport.

Sch Henry, Brown, Gloucester.

Ship Monmouth, Pease, New Bedford.

TELEGRAPHED. Swedish bark Ulmanes (no doubt the Minerva, fr St Ubes, via Newport, at Holmes Hole 22d.)

CLEARED.

Barks United States, Webb, East Indies, J. F. Coolidge; Sagamore, Knight, New Orleans, D. Deshon; King Philip, Humphrey, Charleston; brig Russell, Allen Bangs, Jr., Pernambuco and a market, J. Forster, Jr.; Durant, Dodge, Nassau, J. A. McGaw; Chickasaw, Eldridge, Charleston; Boston, Smith, Baltimore; schs Cornelia, Joel L. Munson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Tiger, Baker, New York; Francis, Ball, do; Pilot, Crowell, Providence; Flash, Paul, Dover; Betsy, Smith, Manchester.

The Mary, for Providence, sunk below Baltimore, belonged to Newmarket, N. C., and had in 5000 bushels corn.

Key West, March 3.—The jury have condemned brig Strager, but the Judge has refused to sell her. His decision will be made known to-morrow. Two of the former have value her at \$1500.

At Cape Town, Jan 30, Dover, Percival, Boston, Idg. Sailed same day, Cape Town, Idg. do.

